

by TTB. TTB may withdraw the approval to use the alternate method or procedure if TTB finds that the revenue is jeopardized, that the alternate method or procedure hinders effective administration of the laws or regulations, that the proprietor has violated any of the conditions imposed by TTB, or that the circumstances that gave rise to the need for the alternate method or procedure no longer exist.

(c) *Retention.* The proprietor must retain each alternate method or procedure approval as part of the proprietor's records and must make the approval available for examination by TTB officers upon request.

(26 U.S.C. 5181)

§ 19.667 Emergency variations from requirements.

(a) *Application.* A proprietor may request emergency approval of the use of a method or procedure relating to construction, equipment, and methods of operation that represents a variance from the requirements of this subpart or from any regulatory requirement in subparts A through W of this part that have been incorporated by reference in this subpart. When a proprietor wishes to use an emergency method or procedure, the proprietor must submit a written letterhead application to the appropriate TTB officer for approval; the proprietor may send the application via regular mail, email, or facsimile transmission. The application must describe the proposed emergency method or procedure and the emergency situation it will address. For purposes of this section, an emergency is considered to exist only if it results from a weather or other natural event or from an accident or other event not involving an intentional act on the part of the proprietor.

(b) *Approval.* The appropriate TTB officer may approve in writing the use of an emergency method or procedure if the proprietor demonstrates that an emergency exists and the proposed method or procedure:

- (1) Is not contrary to law;
- (2) Is necessary to address the emergency situation;
- (3) Will afford the same security and protection to the revenue as intended by the regulations; and

(4) Will not hinder the effective administration of this subpart.

(c) *Terms of emergency method or procedure approval and use.* (1) The proprietor may not use an emergency method or procedure until the application has been approved by TTB except when the emergency method or procedure requires immediate implementation to correct a situation that threatens life or property. In a situation involving a threat to life or property, the proprietor may implement the corrective action, immediately notify the appropriate TTB officer by telephone of the action and then file the required written application as soon as possible. Use of the emergency method or procedure must conform to any conditions specified in the approval.

(2) The proprietor must retain the emergency method or procedure approval as part of the proprietor's records and must make the approval available for examination by TTB officers upon request.

(3) The emergency method or procedure will automatically terminate when the situation that created the emergency no longer exists. TTB may withdraw the approval to use the emergency method or procedure if TTB finds that the revenue is jeopardized, that the emergency method or procedure hinders effective administration of the laws or regulations, or that the proprietor has failed to follow any of the conditions specified in the approval. When use of the emergency method or procedure terminates, the proprietor must revert to full compliance with all applicable regulations.

(26 U.S.C. 5181)

LIABILITY FOR TAXES

§ 19.669 Distilled spirits taxes.

(a) Proprietors may withdraw distilled spirits free of tax from an alcohol fuel plant if the spirits are withdrawn exclusively for fuel use in accordance with this subpart. However, TTB will require payment of the tax if the spirits are diverted to beverage use or to another use not authorized by this subpart.

(b) The following provisions of this part apply to distilled spirits for fuel use:

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(1) Imposition of tax liability (§§ 19.222, 19.223, and 19.225);

(2) Assessment of tax (§§ 19.253 and 19.254); and

(3) Claims for tax (§§ 19.262 and 19.263).
(26 U.S.C. 5001, 5181)

§ 19.670 Dealer registration and recordkeeping.

An alcohol fuel plant that sells spirits that have not been rendered unfit for beverage use is subject to the requirements of subpart H of this part, except that the reference in § 19.202 to “subpart D” should be taken to refer to subpart X.

(26 U.S.C. 5181)

OBTAINING A PERMIT

§ 19.672 Types of plants.

There are three types of alcohol fuel plants: Small plants, medium plants, and large plants. All alcohol fuel plants are classified according to the amount of spirits that they will produce and receive during each calendar year. When applying for a permit, an applicant should apply for the type of permit that fits the applicant’s needs based on the type of alcohol fuel plant the applicant intends to operate.

(26 U.S.C. 5181)

§ 19.673 Small plant permit applications.

(a) *General.* Any person wishing to establish a small plant must file form TTB F 5110.74, Application and Permit for an Alcohol Fuel Producer Under 26 U.S.C. 5181, with the appropriate TTB officer. Except as otherwise provided in § 19.674(d), a person may not commence operations before issuance of the permit.

(b) *Application information.* The applicant for a small plant permit must include the following information with the application:

(1) Name and mailing address of the applicant, and the location of the plant if not the same as the mailing address;

(2) A diagram of the plant premises;

(3) A statement regarding ownership of the premises. If the premises are not owned by the applicant, the owner’s consent for access by TTB officers must be furnished;

(4) A description of the stills on the premises and a statement of the maximum capacity of each;

(5) A description of the materials from which spirits will be produced; and

(6) A description of the security measures to be used to protect the premises, buildings, and equipment where spirits are produced, processed, and stored.

(c) *Information already on file.* If any of the information required by this section is already on file with TTB and the information is accurate and complete, the applicant may advise the appropriate TTB officer that the information on file is incorporated by reference and made part of the application, unless the applicant will not conduct bona fide production operations.

(d) *Additional information.* When required by the appropriate TTB officer, the applicant must furnish, as part of the application for a permit under this section, any additional information required by TTB to determine whether the application should be approved.

(e) *Bonds.* The applicant is not required to provide a bond in order to establish a small plant, unless the applicant will not conduct bona fide production operations. Plants for the receipt of spirits without production must furnish a bond in accordance with § 19.699 with a penal sum as prescribed in § 19.700. The appropriate TTB officer must approve the bond before issuance of the permit.

(26 U.S.C. 5181)

§ 19.674 TTB action on small plant applications.

(a) *Notice of receipt.* Within 15 days of receipt of an application for a small plant permit, the appropriate TTB officer will send a written notice of receipt to the applicant. The notice will include a statement as to whether the application meets the requirements of § 19.673. If the application does not meet the requirements of § 19.673, the appropriate TTB officer will return the application to the applicant, and a new 15-day period will commence upon receipt of an amended or corrected application.